

THE NORTH POLE IS FOUND

Dr. Frederick Cook, of Brooklyn, Wins the Goal—Reaches Pole April 21, 1908—Land at the Point Where With One Step You Pass From Side to Side of the Earth.

New York, Special.—“Successful. Well. Address Copenhagen.”

Full of meaning, if “successful” were interpreted to indicate that he had reached the North Pole, the foregoing cable message, exasperating in its brevity, was received in New York Wednesday from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, whom the latest cable advises credit with having accomplished what no man ever did. It was intended for Mrs. Cook, who was not at home.

Wednesday's message from Dr. Cook to his wife was dated at Lerwick, Shetland islands, the first available point of transit in the regular steamship course between Greenland ports and Copenhagen, whither he is bound. Because of its brevity the assumption is that the message was sent primarily to assure his wife of his safety and not to apprise the world of his discovery.

The following seems a second bit of information: Brussels, Sept. 1.—The observatory here received the following telegram dated Lerwick, Shetland islands: “Reached North Pole April 21, 1908. Discovered land far north. Return to Copenhagen by steamer Hans Egede.”

“FREDERICK COOK.” The American officials at the observatory state the dispatch is surely authentic and that the North Pole has been reached for the first time by an American.

The Paris edition of The New York Herald Thursday morning publishes a signed statement from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, which is dated “Hans Egede, Lerwick, Wednesday,” on his experiences in the Arctic regions.

“After a prolonged fight with famine and frost,” says Dr. Cook, “we have at last succeeded in reaching the North Pole. A new highway, with an interesting strip of animated nature, has been explored and big game haunts located, which will delight sportsmen and extend the Eskimo horizon.”

“Land has been discovered on which rests the earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestrial unknown. The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in the Arctic seas on the schooner Bradley, which arrived at the limits of navigation in Smith sound late in August, 1907. Here conditions were found to launch a venture to the pole. J. R. Bradley liberally supplied from his vessel suitable provisions for local use. My own equipment for emergencies served well for every purpose in the Arctic.”

On Feb. 19, 1908, the main expedition embarked on its voyage to the pole. It consisted of 11 men and 103 dogs drawing eleven heavily laden sledges. The expedition left the Greenland shore and pushed westward over the troubled ice of Smith sound. The gloom of the long night was relieved only by a few hours of daylight. The chill of the winter was felt at its worst. “As we crossed the heights of Ellesmere sound to the Pacific slope the temperature sank to minus 83 centigrade.”

Several dogs were frozen and the men suffered severely but we soon found the game trails along which the way was easy. We forced through Nansen sound to Lands End. In this march we secured 101 musk oxen, seven bears and 335 hares.

“We pushed out into Polar sea from the southern point of Herbert Island on March 18. Six Eskimos returned from here. With four men and 46 dogs moving supplies for 80 days, the crossing of the circum-polar pack was begun. Three days later two other Eskimos, forming the last supporting party, returned and the trials had now been reduced by the survival of the fittest.”

“There before us in an unknown line of 460 miles lay our goal. The first days provided long marches and we made encouraging progress. A

big lead, which separated the land from the ice of the central pack, was crossed with little delay. The low temperature was persistent and the winds made life a torture. But cooped up in our snow houses, eating dried beef tallow and drinking hot tea, there was some animal comforts occasionally to be gained.

“For several days after the sight of known land was lost, the overcast sky prevented an accurate determination of our position. On March 30 the horizon was partly cleared and new land was discovered. Our observations gave our position as latitude 84.47, longitude 86.36. There was urgent need of rapid advance. Our main mission did not permit a detour for the purpose of exploring the coast. Here were seen the last signs of solid earth; beyond there was nothing stable to be seen.

“We advanced steadily over the monotony of moving sea-ice and now found ourselves beyond the range of all life—neither footprints of bears nor the blow-holes of seals were detected. Even the microscopic creatures of the deep were no longer under us. The maddening influence of the shifting desert of frost became almost unendurable in the daily routine. The surface of the pack offered less and less trouble and the weather improved, but there still remained the life-sapping wind which drove us to its lowest recess. The extreme cold compelled action. Thus day after day our weary legs spread over big distances. Incidents and positions were recorded, but adventure was promptly forgotten in the next day's efforts.

“The night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the sun at midnight over the northern ice. Sunburns and frost bites were now recorded on the same day, but the double day's glitter infused quite an incentive into one's life of shivers.

“Our observation April 6 placed the camp in latitude 86.36, longitude 94.2. In spite of what seemed long marches we advanced but little over a hundred miles. Much of our work was lost in circuitous twists, around troublesome pressure lines and high irregular fields. A very old ice drift, too, was driving eastward with sufficient force to give some anxiety.

“Although still equal to about fifty miles daily, the extended marches and the long hours for traveling with which fortune favored us earlier were no longer possible. We were now about 200 miles from the pole and sledge loads were reduced. One dog after another went into the stomachs of the hungry survivors until the teams were considerably diminished in number, but there seemed to remain a sufficient balance for man and brute to push along into the heart of the mystery to which we had set ourselves.

“On April 21 we had reached 89 degrees 59 minutes 46 seconds. The pole was in sight. We covered the remaining fourteen seconds and made a few final observations. I told Etukishook and Ahwelsh (the accompanying Eskimos) that we had reached the ‘great nail.’ Everywhere we turned was south. With a single step we could pass from one side of the earth to the other; from midday to midnight. At last the flag floated to the breeze at the pole. It was April 21, 1908. The temperature was minus 38 centigrade, barometer 29.83, latitude 90; as for the longitude it was nothing, as it was but a word.

“Although crazy with joy our spirits began to undergo a feeling of weariness. Next day after taking all our observations, a sentiment of intense solitude penetrated us while we looked at the horizon. Was it possible that this desolate region, without a patch of earth, had aroused the ambition of so many men for so many centuries? There was no ground, only an immensity of dazzling white snow, no living being, no point to break the frightful monotony.

“On April 23 we started on our return.”

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IS PLANNED FOR DR. COOK

Copenhagen, By Cable.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook's credit stands so high with Danish polar experts that the first message announcing his success in reaching the North Pole, meagre as it was, was accepted as conclusive. Commodore Hovgaard said Thursday: “I believe the message is true because Dr. Cook is most trustworthy and opposed to all exaggerations.”

C. A. Danielson, an official of the Greenland administration department, who is well acquainted with im-

in Greenland, said: “When Dr. Cook says that he reached the North Pole there can be no doubt about it. His scientific discoveries will prove that.”

A committee under the presidency of the minister of commerce has been formed to arrange a fitting reception to the intrepid explorer on his arrival at Copenhagen. Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the American minister, was aboard a special steamer that was sent out by the Royal Geographical Society Friday to meet Dr. Cook, who is on his way here on the steamer Hans Egede.

THREE DEAD AS RESULT OF AUTO CLASH WITH TRAIN

Reading, Pa., Special.—An automobile in which were riding William L. Graul and wife, of Temple, Pa., and Dr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Schlegel, of this city, was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Douglasville near here Wednesday afternoon and all but Dr. Schlegel were killed. The train was running at high speed when the collision occurred and the machine was thrown some distance down an embankment. Mr. and Mrs. Graul

and Mrs. Schlegel were dead when picked up and Dr. Schlegel was unable to move, both legs having been broken. Almost simultaneously with the collision of the automobile, the gasoline tank exploded and the wreckage took fire. The clothing of the victims was ignited and had the bodies not been removed promptly they would have been burned. Dr. Schlegel was conscious and gave the names of his companions:

DR. COOK IS INTERVIEWED

Reached Pole at 7 O'clock in the Morning—His Success Due to Old Methods, Esquimos and Dogs.

Skagen, Denmark, By Cable.—A newspaper correspondent who went on board the Hans Egede from the pilot steamer off here was able to obtain a few words with Dr. Frederick A. Cook. The explorer ascribed his success to the fact that he made use of the old methods, namely, Eskimos and dogs, and that he lived like an Eskimo himself. The doctor then gave a hurried sketch of his expedition in which he said:

“Going northward I struck first a westerly course from Greenland and then moved northward.

“I arrived at the North Pole April 21, 1908, as already announced, accompanied by only two Eskimos.

“We reached the Pole at 7 o'clock in the morning.

“I took daily observations for a whole fortnight before arriving at the Pole.

“Returning we were forced to take a more westerly route and the first ten days I took observations daily and recorded them. I was unable to measure the depth of the seas as I had not the necessary instruments.

“The lowest temperature was 83 degrees centigrade below zero.

“I have ample proof that I reached the North Pole in the observations I took, which afford a certain means of checking the truth of my statements.

“Although I am proud of my achievement in planting the American flag on the North Pole, I look with much greater pride to the fact that I traveled around more than thirty thousand square miles of hitherto unknown ground, and opened up an entirely fresh field for exploration.”

The Hans Egede was met in the North sea by the pilot steamer Polar Bear, aboard which was Captain Amstrup, the well-known polar explorer, who was sent as a special representative of the Danish government to welcome Dr. Cook. As the vessels approached each other, Captain Amstrup led the cheers for the American explorer.

Will America Claim the Pole.

Washington, Special.—The question on many tongues in Washington since the announcement of the discovery of the north pole, by Dr. Cook, an American, has been “Will the United States claim the north pole by right of discovery?”

The State Department refuses to answer the question, claiming that it has no official report of the discovery and therefore cannot discuss the subject. Those who are informed, however, state that when Dr. Cook returns to this country and establishes the fact that he has discovered the pole, and describes the nature of the place, the United States will undoubtedly claim the pole as a possession.

There is much, however, to be determined before this can be done, for it must be established that there is land at the pole separate and distinct from other land contiguous to it. If it is proven that the pole is on a continent or island, the United States can, by right of discovery, claim possession. But it may turn out to be but a part of Greenland or of some land contiguous to it.

The boundaries of British America do not extend as far north as the pole, but there may be mainland, such as Greenland, which is Danish property, near enough for it to belong to that country.

It is understood here that there must be land at or near the pole which is disconnected from and not contiguous to territories belonging to other nations in order for the United States to assert a valid claim to sovereignty.

A vast ice field may create a doubt as to the existence of such land, and if this ice field overlies a part of the Arctic Ocean, the region would doubtless be classed with the high seas and thus be international rather than national property.

So many unknown quantities enter into the case that the question of sovereignty cannot be settled unless Dr. Cook, when he returns, can give definite and detailed information concerning the region. Inasmuch as the frozen area is apparently of no value commercially, it is not considered likely that serious international complications will arise.

Library Burns.

Toronto, Special.—Fanned by a high wind, fire Wednesday afternoon swept the west wing of the parliament buildings in Queens Park, totally destroying the library with its collection of 100,000 books and doing damage which is conservatively estimated at \$200,000.

The blaze started on the first floor of the west wing and made its way rapidly to the roof, where the flames “mushroomed” and threatened for a time to destroy the housekeeper's quarters in the northwestern corner and the executive chamber.

Bandit Holds Up Citizen.

Lewistown, Pa., Special.—A lone highwayman, believed to be the man who robbed the Pennsylvania Railroad train near here several nights ago held up a prominent citizen and his family late Friday afternoon on a public road not far from the place where the train robbery was committed, and it is believed the capture of the bandit is a matter of but a few hours. The man held up was Robert F. Little.

DR. COOK LIONIZED

His Story Fully Credited and He is Showered With Honors—King Frederick Has Him to Dinner and Seat Him on His Right Hand.

Copenhagen, By Cable.—“Once is enough for any man. I will never return to the North Pole. A single experience I have just passed through will suffice for a life time.”

This was practically the first answer of Dr. Frederick Cook, the discoverer of the North Pole, to a volley of questions fired at him by a regiment of newspaper men who boarded the Hans Egede as she steamed into the harbor at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning.

Dr. Cook admits that the nature of the moving ice covering the site of the pole will probably remove the evidences he left there April 21 and 22, 1908, but he states that his records of observations when presented to scientific men will wipe out all scepticism.

He says he first planted a staff on the site of the pole and then raised the American flag. “There, on that God forsaken spot realized as never before the meaning of patriotism and the love of the flag.” Seeing that the flag would be whipped to shreds by the wind he took it down and placed it in a brass cylinder which he placed on the staff.

Dr. Cook said he spent practically all of two days taking observations. He had a sextant, pocket watch, three chronometers, and “more modern instruments than were ever used by an explorer in the extreme North. I verified all observations carefully and am confident that accuracy and completeness of the record will satisfy the scientific world.”

The entire population of the city seemed to be at the pier with thousands who journeyed from all over Europe. For 15 minutes the crowd cheered wildly.

Dr. Cook was overcome by emotions; tears welled in his eyes. “I never expected such a demonstration,” he said. “It seems too much for what I have done.”

King Frederick asked for a call from him. To the reply that he had no clothing suitable for the Kings presence the King asked him to call in his hunting garb which he did.

The banquet Saturday evening was held in the magnificent municipal building. Four hundred persons, many of them ladies, attended.

President Taft congratulated Dr. Cook most fittingly in a cablegram. A Copenhagen dispatch of Sunday says Dr. Frederick A. Cook dined Saturday evening with King Frederick at the summer palace a few miles outside of Copenhagen.

The King invited him to meet him only after having the government make the closest possible investigation into the merits of his story. All the Danish explorers were asked to give their opinions of Dr. Cook's claims before the audience was granted and their verdict was unanimously in his favor.

The dinner was entirely the result of the King's personal opinion regarding the explorer, who had the seat on the King's right, an honor which Danes cannot remember having been accorded another private person.

In answering the many questions

“You ask my impression on reaching the Pole. Let me confess I was disappointed. Man is a child dreaming of prodigies. I had reached the Pole and now at a moment when I should have been thrilled with pride and joy I was invaded with a sudden fear of the dangers and sufferings of the return.

On approaching the Pole he said the icy plain took on animated motion as if rotating on an invisible pivot.

“A great fissure then opened up behind,” he said, “and it seemed as if we were isolated from the world. My two Eskimos threw themselves at my feet and bursting into tears, refused to continue either one way or another, so paralyzed were they with fear. Nevertheless I calmed them and we resumed our journey.”

Lofty Observatory on Mount Whitney Nearly Ready For Use.

Washington, Special.—Scientists soon will have placed at their disposal for use the highest meteorological and astronomical observatory on the American continent. It is situated on the top of Mount Whitney, California, 14,000 feet above the sea level. Realizing the value for effective and progressive astronomical and meteorological work of an observatory far above the clouds and free from the dust and smoke near great cities, the Smithsonian Institute decided to build a suitable laboratory on Mount Whitney.

Trying to Catch the Villains.

Newcastle, Pa., Special.—Over a hundred men, all members of State, railway or private criminal-catching organizations are here trying to discover the person or persons who early Saturday pulled spikes from a sixty-foot rail on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, ditching the Royal Blue flyer en route from New York to Chicago, killing two persons and injuring seventeen others.

WASHINGTON NOTES

The contract for supplying 3,487,000,000 postal cards to the Postoffice Department during the four years beginning January 1, 1910, was awarded Tuesday by Postmaster General Hitchcock to the government printing office, which submitted the lowest bid, \$934,717.95. By selecting a stock of lighter but firmer quality, the Postoffice Department expects to provide for the public a better card at less expense to the government. The saving will be effected in the reduced “traveling expenses” of the postal card, because of lighter weight on the various journeys it makes from the time it leaves the manufacturer until it reaches the “ultimate consumer.”

The Pastmaster General in all probability will change the tint of the card as well as the color of the ink used in printing, in order to make the card more artistic. This, however, has not yet been determined.

The Maryland Steel Company of Sparrow's Point submitted the lowest bid at the Navy Department for constructing the naval collier authorized by the last Congress at a cost not to exceed \$900,000. The company submitted two bids, the lower being \$829,600, the higher bid being 940,200.

Through the State Department, Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has received \$14,000 from the Panama government, paid by it as money reparation in the cases involving the maltreatment of American naval officers and seamen at the hands of the police of that republic. Of this amount \$5,000 is indemnity in what is known as the cruiser Columbia incident, when several officers in uniform were arrested, locked up and roughly handled in Colon on June 1, 1906. The assault, it is declared, was entirely unprovoked.

One hundred dollars in bills, enclosed between two pieces of pasteboard, was found in an unclaimed letter opened Saturday in the dead letter division of the Postoffice Department. The envelope contained no message or writing of any kind that would disclose the name or address of the sender. The envelope was mailed in Boston to an address in New York, but the person to whom it was addressed could not be found.

Roosters in the District of Columbia have little to crow over. The fricassee is threatening them. The local authorities have started a campaign to put into effect a stringent regulation having in view the banishment of this peace disturber and sleep destroyer. This regulation requires that a person desiring to include a rooster as an adjunct to his henry must first get a permit, which is granted only on the condition that the owner present a petition bearing the consent and signature of a majority of the neighbors in the same square. The keeping of all sorts of poultry, except pigeons, has likewise been partially restricted.

Siam's natives as students of the Bible are beginning to attract attention, as is indicated by the statement of Vice-Consul-General Hansen, of Bangkok, that 48,000 copies of different parts of the Bible in the Siamese language were sold last year. Mr. Hansen is especially impressed with the fact that the inhabitants of Siam, as a general rule, are eager to see and learn and are very good students.

The Postoffice Department will place an additional boat in the ocean mail transfer service in New York harbor, because of the great increase in foreign mail. The steamer John Lennox will assist the steamer Postmaster-General in making the mail transfers. All South American liners as well as steamers from European ports will be met at quarantine and relieved of their mail.

State Department officials and members of the diplomatic corps in Washington are keenly interested in the revolution which has developed in Greece. Newspaper reports of confirmed official advices received at the State Department from George Moses, the new Minister to Greece.

The census department needs three thousand clerks, stenographers and typewriters to handle the Washington end of the new census. As the result of the passage of the new census law civil service examinations for these positions must be held in the various States. The census bureau designated October 23 as the day or holding the examinations for the 3,000 positions.

More than \$300,000 will be added to Uncle Sam's annual income by the collection of the tariff on foreign-built yachts, which became effective Thursday. The customs division of the Treasury Department will collect the tax.

Assurance of an abundant supply of wholesome oysters during the present newly opened season is given by Dr. H. F. Moore, expert on oysters and assistant of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, who returned Thursday from an extended and exhaustive investigation of the oyster beds of Maryland and Virginia.

Special arrangements have been made by the Secretary of State for the reception and entertainment of Prince and Princess Kinuyoshi Kuni, of Japan, who are on their way to the United States, where the prince will be the personal representative of the Emperor of Japan, his grandfather, at the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York City the latter part of September.

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her.

Willimantic, Conn.—“For five years I suffered untold agony from female troubles, causing backache, irregularities, dizziness and nervous prostration. It was impossible for me to

walk upstairs without stopping on the way. I tried three different doctors and each told me something different. I received no benefit from any of them, but seemed to suffer more. The last doctor said nothing would restore my health. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to see what it would do, and I am restored to my natural health.”—Mrs. ETTA DONOVAN, Box 299, Willimantic, Conn.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

We Offer An Interest In 12 Proven Mines

We have acquired 12 Colorado mines on one mountain which have produced \$2,000,000.00.

When former operators reached water its acids destroyed their pumps, compelling operations to cease. We shall drain out water by tunnel and have millions above. For financial assistance in driving our tunnel will take persons in with us who write immediately, in subscriptions of \$50.00 up to \$1,000.00.

WRITE NATIONAL MINING & TUNNEL CO. LYNCHBURG, VA.

Perhaps So. Tramp: “Yes, munt, de way we travels about on de freight cars is very dangerous. I may say we carries our lives in our hands.”

Housekeeper (sarcastically): “And so you never wash your hands for fear of drowning yourselves, is that it?”—From the Boston Transcript.

For HEADACHE—HICKS' CAPUDINE. Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capudine will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c. and 50c. at drug stores.

No Doubt. Little Willie: “Say, pa, what is a genius?”

Pa: “A genius, my boy, is a person whom nature lets in on the ground floor, but whom circumstances force to live in an attic.”—From the Chicago News.

So. 37-'09. Everyone ought to measure himself by his own proper foot and standard.—Dutch.

NEW STRENGTH FOR WOMEN'S BAD BACKS.

Women who suffer with backache, bearing down pain, dizziness and that constant dull, tired feeling, will find comfort in the advice of Mrs. James T. Wright, of 519 Goldsborough St., Easton, Md., who says: “My back was in a very bad way, and when not painful was so weak it felt as if broken. A friend urged me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and they helped me from the start. It made me feel like a new woman, and soon I was doing my work the same as ever.”

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.